

Trapping Guide



2000-2001

Manitoba
Conservation



TRAPPING GUIDE

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TRAPPING GUIDE

2000-2001 SEASON AND REGULATION CHANGES

1 Fisher

Nov. 1, 2000 – Jan. 31, 2001

Open Area Zone 4 & Lac du Bonnet RTL Section

2 Coyote and Fox

Oct. 14, 2000 – Feb. 28, 2001

All areas except RTL District 6A

3 Marten

Nov. 1, 2000 – Jan. 31, 2001

Open Area Zone 4 & Lac du Bonnet RTL Section

4 Black Bear

All RTL Districts:

- a) No person shall take or attempt to take a black bear except with a firearm,
- b) No person shall take or attempt to take a black bear while the bear is in its den,
- c) No person shall take or attempt to take a female black bear with cubs.

5 Bobcat, Coyote, Lynx and Timber Wolf

All Trapping Areas: No person shall take or attempt to take a bobcat, coyote, lynx, or timber wolf using a conventional steel jawed leghold restraining trap.

6 Youth Trapping Licence/Permit (No Fee)

A Youth Trapping Licence/Permit has been introduced this trapping year for youth between the ages of 12 to 17 years of age (inclusive). There is no fee for this licence/permit but youth who qualify are still required to obtain a licence/permit through licence vendors that will be issued at no fee. In Manitoba, fur can be sold only under the authority of a trapper's licence or registered trapline permit. This year a section has been added to the licences/permits that must be checked-off at the time the licence/permit is obtained from the vendor. It is also important that the youth provide proof of age and a

mandatory Trapper Education Certificate at the time the licence/permit is acquired.

7 Boundary Changes

A. Open Area Zone 2A

A new trapping area zone has been designated for the 2000-2001 trapping season. The boundaries of the new zone follow the boundaries of Game Hunting Areas 23 and 23A. It was designated to address furbearer management issues adjacent to Riding Mountain National Park, particularly beaver, fisher, marten, and timber wolf.

B. Registered Trapline Districts (RTL)

(Please refer to map on page 12 of this guide)

- a) Chipewyan RTL Block and Churchill RTL Section designated as Chipewyan and Churchill RTL District 6A
- b) Interlake RTL District No. 7 to include only those portions of the RTL District east of the east shoreline of Lake Winnipegosis. This RTL District includes the following RTL Blocks: Bullhead, Camperduck Blocks C and Cedar Camp, Crane River, Gypsumville, Skownan, and Waterhen.
- c) Western RTL District No. 8 to include only those portions of the RTL District lying west of the east shoreline of Lake Winnipegosis. It includes the Camperduck (A and A1) and Red Deer-Shoal River RTL Blocks and the Duck Mountain and Porcupine Mountain RTL Sections.
- d) Northern Special Trapping Area (STA) No. 9 to include the Clearwater, Saskeram, and Summerberry STAs and Easterville RTL Block.
- e) Turtle Mountain RTL Section designated as RTL District No. 10.
- f) Whiteshell RTL Section designated as RTL District No. 11.
- g) Eastern RTL District No. 12 includes RTL Sections east of Lake Winnipeg. This RTL District includes the following RTL Sections: Berens River, Bloodvein, Hole River, Little Grand Rapids, Lac du Bonnet, Paungassi, and Poplar River.

*See the complete Trapping Season Schedule on
Page 13.*

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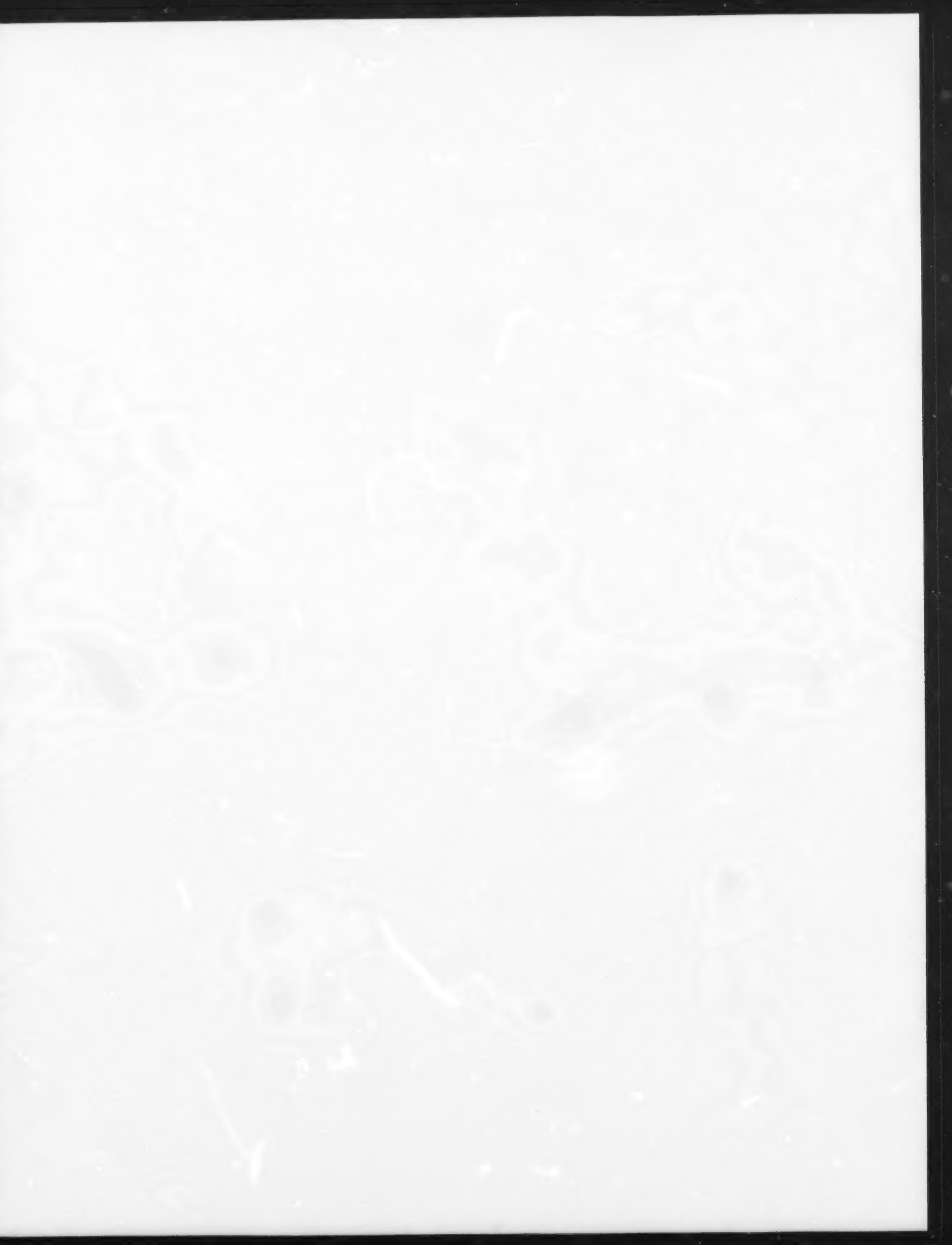
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TRAPPING DEVICES

It is important that trappers use care when they place their sets to minimize the potential contact with the non-trapping users of the land. Trappers share Crown and private lands with other users. Trappers who use private lands are encouraged to provide the landowner with a map showing the locations of their traps and the types of traps being used. In this way, the landowner can caution other users of the land about trapping activity and reduce the possibility of injury to other users and domestic animals.

Beginning with the 2000-2001 trapping season:

- The conventional steel jawed leghold restraining trap cannot be used to take bobcat, coyote, lynx, and timber wolf. Provincial regulation now prohibits trappers from using all types of leghold traps to take badger, beaver, ermine (weasel), fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, red squirrel and wolverine. This regulation has been in effect for several years.
- RTL trappers will not be permitted to use any type of snare device to take or attempt to take black bear.

See the "Summary of Uses" table below for use by species.

SUMMARY OF USES OF LEGHOLD TRAPS AND SNARE DEVICES

SPECIES	CONVENTIONAL STEEL-JAWED LEGHOLD RESTRAINING TRAP	MODIFIED LEGHOLD TRAP	COMMON SUSPENDED SNARE	POWER SNARE	FOOTHOLD POWER SNARE
BADGER	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
BEAVER	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones & Drowning Set in Open Zones*	Allowed*	Allowed*
BLACK BEAR	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
BOBCAT	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
COYOTE	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
FISHER	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
FOX (ALL)	Allowed	Allowed	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
LYNX	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MARTEN	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MINK	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MUSKRAT	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
OTTER	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
RACCOON	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
RED SQUIRREL	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
TIMBER WOLF	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
WEASEL (ERMINE)	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
WOLVERINE	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*

**Effective June 2007, only traps certified as meeting the standards, if available on the market, will be authorized (see Implementation Schedule on page 6).*

Refer to the "Trapping Regulations" section (page 8) of this guide for additional conditions of use and consult with your nearest Natural Resource Officer for additional information respecting trapping regulations.

TRAPPING GUIDE

TRAPPING DEVICES

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- The conventional steel-jawed leghold restraining trap cannot be used to take bobcat, coyote, lynx, and timber wolf. Provincial regulation now prohibits trappers from using all types of leghold traps to take badger, beaver, ermine (weasel), fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, red squirrel and wolverine. This regulation has been in effect for several years.
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BEAVER	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones & Drowning Set in Open Zones*	Allowed*	Allowed*
BLACK BEAR	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
BOBCAT	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
COYOTE	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
FISHER	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
FOX (ALL)	Allowed	Allowed	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
LYNX	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MARTEN	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MINK	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MUSKRAT	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
OTTER	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
RACCOON	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
RED SQUIRREL	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
TIMBER WOLF	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
WEASEL (ERMINE)	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
WOLVERINE	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*

*Effective June 2007, only traps certified as meeting the standards, if available on the market, will be authorized (see Implementation Schedule on page 6).

Refer to the "Trapping Regulations" section (page 8) of this guide for additional conditions of use and consult with your nearest Natural Resource Officer for additional information respecting trapping regulations.

Leghold Restraining Trap

The most common type is the conventional steel-jawed leghold restraining trap. Modified versions include the padded, laminated, and off-set leghold restraining traps.

Foothold Power Snare

This device is **not included** in the definition of a leghold trap. This snare is now prohibited for black bear in all areas.

Common Suspended Snare

Trappers cannot use this snare to take or attempt to take any furbearer in Open Area Zones 1-5. They may, however, be legally used in these zones for taking beaver under water and under the ice. The use of this snare to take black bears is now prohibited in all areas.

Power Snare

This snare is now prohibited for black bear in all areas.

Firearms

Trappers may use a firearm to take furbearers, black bears and timber wolves. However, the use of firearms by trappers is subject to other regulations under the Wildlife Act and Provincial Parks Act. Trappers are also advised to check with municipal and local governments to inquire about by-laws that may affect the discharge of firearms.

HUMANE TRAPPING

Humane trapping can be defined as the taking of furbearers with the least amount of stress to the animal. People who use wildlife, including trappers, recognize that they have a responsibility to treat animals with respect. Respect for wildlife includes selecting the most humane and efficient method possible to capture furbearers. Trappers should note the regulation which directs that furbearers captured alive under authority of a trapping licence, must be immediately killed using the most humane method possible.

Changes for all Canadian and Manitoba Trappers brought about by the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards between Canada, Russia and the European Union.

The Agreement sets performance standards for traps. What it means for the Manitoba Trapper:

- 1 It applies to all furbearers except red fox (including cross and silver varieties) and arctic fox.
- 2 Neck snares (power and conventional) on land: no change but cannot be used to take black bear.
- 3 Neck snares (power and conventional) underwater: no change but cannot be used to take black bear.
- 4 Conventional steel-jawed foothold restraining traps on land will be prohibited starting in the fall of 2000 for bobcat, coyote, lynx and timber wolf.
- 5 Foot holding traps, including the conventional steel-jawed restraining trap when used in a drowning set, will be allowed until June 2007.
- 6 Manitoba wildlife regulations now prohibit the use of leghold traps (all types including the conventional and modified) to take badger, beaver, ermine (weasel), fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, red squirrel and wolverine on land.
- 7 Killing traps: All of the Conibear type traps that are currently being used are accepted until June 2007. After this time, only those traps meeting the requirements of the Agreement will be allowed. If no traps are found which meet the standard, use of existing traps will be allowed while research continues. The requirements for a killing trap to meet the standard are the following:

In a compound test, the trap must render 80% (10 of 12) of animals tested irreversibly unconscious within a time limit of:

- 45 seconds for weasel
- 120 seconds for marten
- 300 seconds for all other species named in the Agreement.

TRAPPING GUIDE

Killing Traps Meeting the Standards

Beaver

Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330 (underwater and on land), Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330 modified (underwater only)

Fisher

Sauvageau 2001-8 and Gabry Bionic trap

Marten

Belisle Super X 120, LDL B120 Magnum, Rudy 120 Magnum, Sauvageau C-120, and Sauvageau 2001-5

Muskrat

Jaw-type leghold trap with submersion system, Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 (under water only), Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120 (on land), Conibear 120 (C-120)

Raccoon

Belisle Super X 160, Belisle Super X 220, BMI 160, BMI 220, Bridger 220, LDL 160, LDL 220, Rudy 220, Sauvageau 160, Sauvageau, 220, Sauvageau 2001-8, Species Specific 220 Half-Magnum, Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160, and Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220

Weasel

Victor rat trap

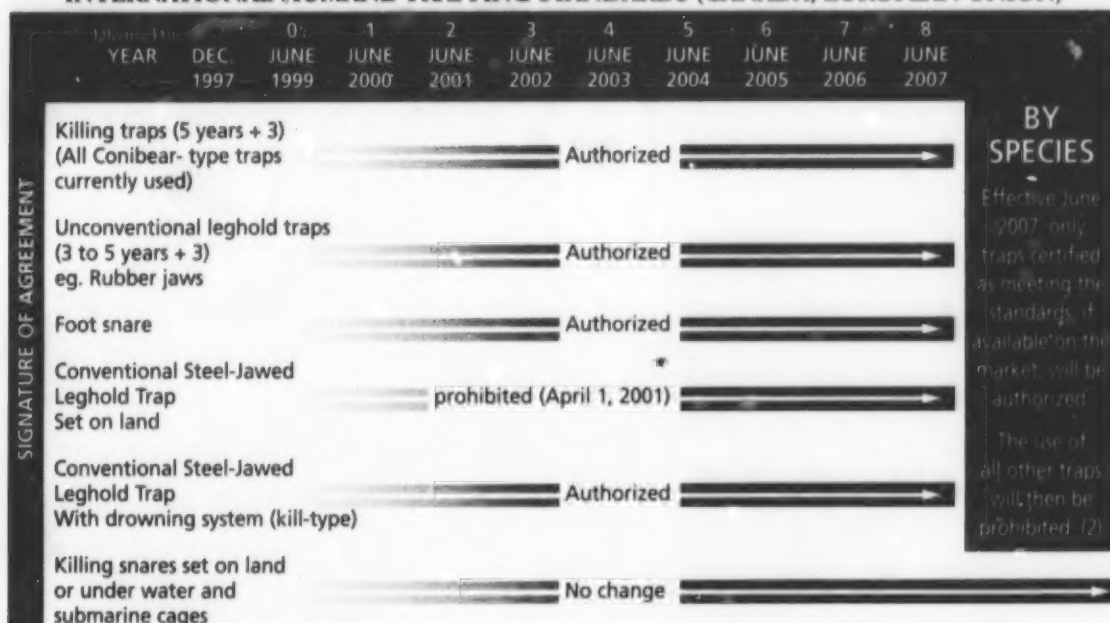
Restraining Traps Meeting the Standards

Lynx

Belisle Foot Snare, Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4-coil springs, Victor #3 equipped with 3/16 inch jaw laminations and 4 coil springs and a swivel centre mounted on base plate

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

INTERNATIONAL HUMANE TRAPPING STANDARDS (CANADA, EUROPEAN UNION)



Note 1: If no certified trap is available for a given species after June 2007, it will be possible to continue to use the traps allowed at that time (even though they do not meet the standards) until a replacement trap consistent with the standards is available.

Bobcat

Belisle Foot Snare

Coyote

Belisle Foot Snare, #3 soft-catch, Bridger #3 equipped with 5/16-inch offset, double jaw laminations using 3/16-inch on top side of jaws and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws, with 4 coil springs and a swivel centre mounted on base plate.

Note: It is important that trappers replace their traps with only those traps that meet the standards. For an up-to-date list of the traps meeting the standards, please contact the Fur Institute of Canada at 1-613-231-7099.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Sunday Trapping

Trapping and hunting of furbearers, timber wolves and black bear is permitted on Sundays provided the trapper holds a valid trapping licence and that trapping and hunting occurs during the period of the year and in an area of the province where trapping and hunting of that species is permitted. Trappers should also contact municipal officials about by-laws that may affect the discharge of firearms.

Trapping in PFRA Community Pastures

With the permission of the pasture manager, PFRA community pastures are open to trappers after the cattle have been removed.

Oak Hammock Marsh And Grants Lake Wildlife Management Areas

Both management areas are closed to trapping unless under authority of a Special Permit issued by the department.

Accidental Furbearer Capture Policy

The department recognizes that, occasionally, an animal will be taken accidentally, outside the open season or with conventional steel-jawed leghold restraining traps. In these cases, the trapper may be allowed to keep and market one animal. The exception is black bear; open area trappers are not allowed to keep accidentally taken black bear. As soon as possible following the capture, the furbearer should be taken to the nearest department office where a Permit to Possess Wild Animal may be issued. All other accidental captures by the same trapper for the same species must be surrendered to the nearest department office and will remain the property of the Crown.

Mandatory Tagging

The mandatory tagging of lynx, bobcat, and wolverine pelts will continue. Before these furbearers can be sold, marketed, or exported, a tag issued by the department must be affixed to the pelt. Registered Trappers within the Turtle Mountain RTL District are required to tag the marten they catch at the district office in Boissevain. It is illegal to sell lynx, bobcat, marten (Turtle Mountain RTL District) and wolverine without a tag. The department will no longer tag lynx, bobcat, wolverine and marten (Turtle Mountain RTL District) after they have been purchased by a fur dealer.

Trapping Licences and RTL Permits*Manitoba's trapping licence fees are:*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| • Registered Trapline (RTL) Permit: | \$10.00 |
| • Resident Trapping Licence: | \$5.00 |
| • Treaty Indian Open Area: | Free |
| • Youth Trapping Licence/Permit: | Free |

When fur is being shipped, sold, or taken to a taxidermist or tanner for mounting or dressing, the following information shall be provided: licence number of the trapper who caught the furbearer, and the area where the furbearer was taken. Record licence numbers correctly or your fur production will not be credited to you.

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TRAPPING GUIDE

Wild Fur Royalties

Fur royalties must be paid on all wild furs taken and are usually deducted by the fur dealer or auction company where the first transaction occurs.

SCHEDULE OF ROYALTIES

SPECIES	\$ RATE
Badger	0.50
Black Bear	1.00
Beaver	0.50
Coyote	1.00
Fisher	1.00
Fox, Blue	0.50
Fox, Cross	0.50
Fox, Red	0.50
Fox, Silver	0.50
Fox, White	0.50
Lynx and Bobcat	1.00
Marten	1.00
Mink	0.50
Muskrat	0.05
Otter, River	0.75
Raccoon	0.50
Squirrel, Red	0.05
Timber Wolf (Grey)	1.00
Weasel (Ermine)	0.05
Wolverine	2.50

TRAPPING REGULATIONS

Note: This is a summary of the trapping regulations. For more information please consult your local Natural Resource Officer. Text that is ***bold and italicized*** denotes change from previous year.

No person shall:

- 1 Trap, attempt to trap, possess or sell a furbearing animal without a trapper's licence.
- 2 Trap in areas where trapping is not permitted.
- 3 Possess illegally taken furbearers.
- 4 Chase, drive, flush, worry, harass, follow after or search for furbearers from a vehicle. **Note:** The definition of a vehicle is a motor vehicle, trailer, tractor, powerboat, aircraft or any other vehicle drawn, propelled or driven by any means other than human power.
- 5 Remove, disturb, spring or in any way interfere with any trap set out lawfully by any other person for the purpose of taking furbearing animals.
- 6 Shoot a muskrat, beaver or otter except when they are on land or in a trap.
- 7 Ship raw fur out of the province without first paying the royalties and obtaining an export permit from a Natural Resource Officer or Royalty Clerk, Box 66, 200 Saulteaux Cres., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3J 3W3.
- 8 Tan or process raw furs without first paying the royalties on the pelts to be tanned.
- 9 Possess poison, including cyanide guns or parts of cyanide guns, for the purpose of taking furbearing animals.
- 10 Spear, break or destroy a muskrat house, beaver lodge or beaver dam without authorization from the Minister of Conservation. A licenced trapper may open a muskrat house in season for the purpose of trapping providing that he closes it so the water entrance does not freeze.
- 11 Use snares for taking furbearing animals and timber wolves in any areas except the Registered Trapline Area. Special permits may be issued in exceptional circumstances. This does not include power snares that may be used in the Open Areas to take furbearers, but not black bears.
- 12 Take black bear on a resident trapping licence in Open Area Zones 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4 or 5. It is permissible to take black bear on either a RTL permit in the Registered Trapline Area or on a resident trapping licence in the Northern Special Trapping Area (NSTA).
- 13 Trap or attempt to trap furbearing animals within Game Hunting Area 38, Birds Hill Provincial Park or Beaudry Provincial Heritage Park, except under authority of a special permit issued by the Minister or a person designated by the Minister. Trapping is prohibited in ecological reserves.
- 14 Trap or attempt to trap furbearers on private land or on posted Crown land without first obtaining permission to do so. **Note:** It is advisable to obtain written permission.
- 15 Hold both a RTL permit and an open-area trapping licence during the same trapping year, except a landowner who may hold both.

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Black Bear	1.00
Beaver	0.50
Coyote	1.00
Felid	1.00
Fox, Blue	0.50
Fox, Cross	0.50
Fox, Red	0.50
Fox, Silver	0.50
Fox, White	0.50
Lynx and Bobcat	1.00
Marten	1.00
Mink	0.50
Muskrat	0.05
Otter, River	0.75
Raccoon	0.50
Squirrel, Red	0.05
Timber Wolf (Grey)	1.00
Wolverine	2.50

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Note: This is a summary of the trapping regulations. For more information please consult your local Natural Resource Officer. Text that is ***bold and italicized*** denotes change from previous year.

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- 2 Trap in areas where trapping is not permitted.
- 3 Possess illegally taken furbearers.
- 4 Chase, drive, flush, worry, harass, follow after or search for furbearers from a vehicle. Note: The definition of a vehicle is a motor vehicle, trailer, tractor, powerboat, aircraft or any other vehicle drawn, propelled or driven by any means other than human power.
- 5 Remove, disturb, spring or in any way interfere with any trap set out lawfully by any other person for the purpose of taking furbearing animals.
- 6 Shoot a muskrat, beaver or otter except when they are on land or in a trap.
- 7 Ship raw fur out of the province without first paying the royalties and obtaining an export permit from a Natural Resource Officer or Royalty Clerk, Box 66, 200 Saulteaux Cres., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3J 3W3.
- 8 Tan or process raw furs without first paying the royalties on the pelts to be tanned.
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- 11 Use snares for taking furbearing animals and timber wolves in any areas except the Registered Trapline Area. Special permits may be issued in exceptional circumstances. This does not include power snares that may be used in the Open Areas to take furbearers, but not black bears.
- 12 Take black bear on a resident trapping licence in Open Area Zones 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4 or 5. It is permissible to take black bear on either a RTL permit in the Registered Trapline Area or on a resident trapping licence in the Northern Special Trapping Area (STAs).
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- 14 Trap or attempt to trap furbearers on private land or on posted Crown land without first obtaining permission to do so. Note: It is advisable to obtain written permission.
- 15 Hold both a RTL permit and an open-area trapping licence during the same trapping year, except a landowner who may hold both.

- 16 Leave trapping devices set after the end of trapping season.
- 17 Trap furbearing animals using traps with teeth or serrated edges or with hooks.
- 18 Trap furbearing animals using foothold traps attached to spring poles.
- 19 Trap furbearing animals using foothold traps set in trees or on poles above ground. The trap used must be a body grip or killing trap.
- 20 Trap furbearing animals using live holding devices unless they are checked at least once every 72 hours.
- 21 Use manual snares set on land unless they are equipped with a locking device or set in such a manner that the noose is prevented from expanding.
- 22 *Take black bear using a snare (conventional, foot and power).*
- 23 *Take black bear while the bear is in its den.*
- 24 *Take a female black bear with cubs.*
- 25 Have in your possession a live furbearing animal unless you have a permit to do so.
- 26 Buy and/or sell raw fur except under the authority of a dealer's licence.
- 27 Transfer or use the licence/permit of another person.
- 28 Market the pelts of lynx, bobcat or wolverine unless they have a tag issued by Manitoba Conservation affixed to the pelt.
- 29 Market the pelt of a marten by Turtle Mountain registered trappers unless it has a tag issued by Manitoba Conservation affixed to the pelt.
- 30 Trap black bear using a steel-jawed leghold trap. Trappers may use firearms.
- 31 Possess, sell, attempt to sell, or import the bile or gall bladder of a bear.
- 32 Use a steel-jawed leghold trap with a jaw spread greater than 23 centimetres (9.06 inches).
- 33 Use a leghold trap to trap beaver, mink, muskrat or river otter unless it is set in such a manner as to restrain and kill the animal under water.

- 34 Use a leghold trap on land to trap badger, beaver, ermine (weasel), fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, red squirrel or wolverine.
- 35 *Use a conventional steel-jawed leghold restraining trap to trap bobcat, coyote, lynx or timber wolf.*
- 36 Allow any part of the pelt of furbearers, black bears, and wolves to be wasted, destroyed, abandoned or allowed to spoil.
- 37 On finding a live furbearer, black bear or wolf in a trapping device, fail to immediately and humanely kill the animal.

Fur Dealer Regulation

With a few exceptions, dealer reports are now more legible and complete. It is essential to furbearer management programs that fur dealers continue this practice. It has reduced the number of unknown trappers and species production records. There are still some dealers who:

1. Do not submit NIL reports
2. Continue to submit late reports
3. Buy lynx, bobcat, and wolverine from trappers that are not tagged, and
4. Buy fur from individuals who are using another persons trapper's licence.

The dealer reports are being monitored on a monthly basis. Compliance audits by department staff will continue and appropriate action will be taken where necessary.

The Fur Dealers, Tanners and Taxidermists Regulation, Manitoba Regulation 33/88 R, states in part:

Each fur dealer shall immediately make an entry or record, on appropriate forms of every trade, purchase, sale, import or export made by him or her of any animal parts and each entry shall show the date of trade, purchase or sale, import or export, the name and address of the person from whom the animal parts were obtained or to whom they were traded, sold or otherwise disposed of, the type of licence held by that person and the number of the licence.

Each fur dealer shall submit, on or before the 10th day of each month, a return, of each trade, purchase, sale, import or export of animal parts by the dealer the preceding month; and the address and licence number of the person from whom the animal parts

TRAPPING GUIDE

were obtained. This includes a nil report where there have been no transactions.

Exporting Raw Fur

A provincial export permit is required before shipping or moving raw furbearing animal pelts from Manitoba to other provinces or countries. Two animals classified as big game animals, timber wolf and black bear, also require a CITES permit in addition to the provincial export permit.

CITES

CITES (Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species) represents over 130 countries.

A CITES permit is needed to take specific "endangered" animals or their look-alikes across international borders. Examples of these are lynx and bobcat. Although there may be many animals of one type in Canada, such as timber wolf and otter, there may not be many in the rest of the world. In addition, black bears are included because trade in bear galls has depleted bear populations over most of the rest of the world.

The following may be helpful.

CITES Permit Required: bobcat, black bear, lynx, river otter and timber wolf.

Provincial Export Permit Required: All furbearers, black bear, timber wolf.

Provincial export permits are free of charge at your nearest department office. CITES permits, also free, are available at 200 Saulteaux Cres., Winnipeg, MB, R3J 3W3, or by calling (204) 945-1893. Arrangements for CITES permits may also be made through your nearest department office.

Special Permits

For the purpose of furbearer management and protection of property, a Natural Resource Officer may issue special permits to harvest furbearing wildlife. Certain conditions may be attached to the special permit, such as type of device to be used, disposal of pelts, and number of animals to be taken etc.

COSEWIC

COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada) is a federal/provincial committee that studies, reports on and assigns a status to various species of plants and animals in Canada. COSEWIC considers information from the most reliable sources and assigns status in one of the following categories:

EXTINCT: Any species of plants or animals formerly native to Canada but no longer known to exist anywhere.

EXTIRPATED: Any native species of plants or animals no longer known to exist in the wild in Canada but occurring elsewhere.

ENDANGERED: Any native species of plants or animals that is threatened with imminent extinction or extirpation throughout all or a significant portion of its Canadian range.

THREATENED: Any native species of plants or animals that is likely to become endangered in Canada if the factors affecting its vulnerability are not reversed.

VULNERABLE: Any native species of plants or animals that is at risk because of low or declining numbers, occurrence at the fringe of its range or in restricted areas, or for some other reason, but is not a threatened species. In Manitoba, the wolverine and bobcat are listed as vulnerable.

FURBEARER MANAGEMENT

The department participated in a meeting (February 2000) in Thompson with Aboriginal trappers. The meeting, sponsored by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and coordinated by the Fur Institute of Canada (FIC), was held to explain the EU-Canada Agreement on Humane Trapping Standards. Over 60 Aboriginal trappers and representatives from First Nation and Metis communities attended the meeting.

Two other workshops are being planned for this year. The plan is to bring representatives from the five Northern Flood Communities and community based Trapline Officers into central locations where they can be provided informational material on the terms of the EU-Canada Agreement in the various languages of the communities (Cree, Dene, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway). The department is also considering developing informational programs about the agreement for broadcast into northern and remote communities.

A second draft of an agreement was developed to transfer responsibility for the administration and delivery of the Manitoba Trapper Education program to the Manitoba Trappers Association (MTA). A basic part of this agreement will be to develop a new trapper education manual. This will be undertaken this year. Trappers are encouraged to contact the MTA or the department should they have any ideas respecting the content of this new manual. At present, Manitoba is one of only three other jurisdictions in Canada that still delivers the program. In all other areas, trapper organizations have taken responsibility for the delivery of this essential service to trappers. The basic element of the program will be local people and trappers who are qualified instructors teaching and training local people.

The department reviewed trapping regulations affecting the taking of black bears by trappers in all Canadian provinces and territories. Based on this review and concern expressed locally, several changes are being introduced for this trapping season. The black bear is classified as a big game wildlife species, not a furbearer, although trappers in the registered trapline districts and Northern Special Trapping Areas are permitted to take black bear under authority of a trapper's licence. Commencing this year, trappers may not take a female black bear with cubs; bears cannot be taken while the bear is in the den; and black bears may be taken only with a firearm. The introduction of these changes is consistent with regulations in other Canadian jurisdictions.

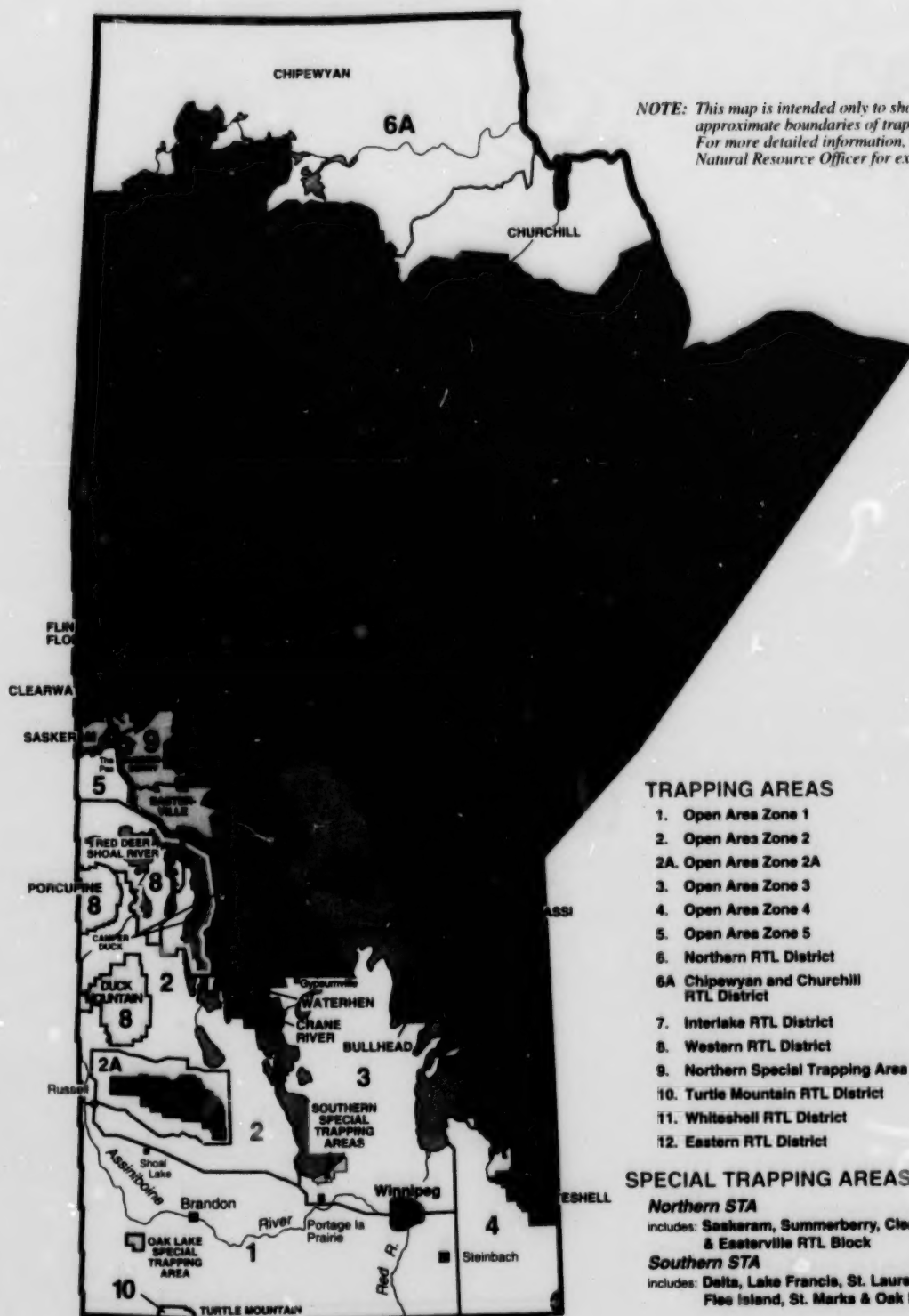
The department is a member of a committee to develop National Occupational Standards for Trappers. The FIC has taken the lead role through funding provided by Human Resources Development Canada to develop minimum occupational standards for trappers. The committee is comprised of representatives from provincial, territorial and Aboriginal governments, industry, and trappers. The standards are expected to be developed within two years.

The department will, over the next year, undertake the following:

- 1 Finalize the Furbearer Management Policy and Procedure Directives.
- 2 Provide one and perhaps two workshops on the EU-Canada Agreement on Humane Trapping Standards for community based department staff and representatives from Northern Flood Communities.
- 3 Undertake a review of trapper's licence and permit fees, and Royalty fees including resolving the concern about trappers who use the community registered traplines paying the same fee for a permit as RTL trappers who have been awarded a registered trapline.
- 4 Continue to develop and refine the furbearer harvest and trapper production data sets as derived from fur dealers and taxidermist returns and other sources provided to the department.
- 5 Revise the mandatory Trapper Education Manual.
- 6 Continue to provide input into the development of National Occupational Standards for Trappers.

Trappers are encouraged to convey their views directly to the department and through their Local Fur Councils and the Manitoba Trappers Association. It is important to furbearer management that trappers' views are brought forward.

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2000-2001 TRAPPING SEASON SCHEDULE

		SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
BADGER	All Areas			Nov. 1, 2000 to Jan. 31, 2001									
BEAVER	Open Area Zones 1, 3, 4 & RTL Districts 7,8,10,11,12												
	All Other Areas												
BLACK BEAR	All Open Area Zones & RTL District 10												
	RTL Districts 6, 6A, 7, 8, 12 & Northern STA												
	RTL District 11												
FISHER	Open Area Zone 1 & RTL District 10												
	Open Area Zone 4 & Lac du Bonnet RTL Section												
	All Other Areas												
FOX & COYOTE	RTL District 6A												
	All Other Areas												
ARCTIC FOX	RTL District 6 & 6A												
	All Other Areas												
BOBCAT	All Areas												
LYNX	All Areas												
MARTEN	Open Area Zone 1												
	Open Area Zone 2												
	Open Area Zone 4 & Lac du Bonnet RTL Section												
	RTL District 10 (Turtle Mtn)												
	All Other Areas												
MINK	RTL Section 6A												
	All Other Areas												
MUSKRAT	Open Area Zone 5; Northern STA; All RTL Districts Excluding Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & A1												
	Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & A1												
	Open Area Zones 1, 2, 2A, 3 & 4												
	Southern STAs, Oak Hammock Marsh & Grant's Lake Wildlife Management Areas												
RIVER OTTER	Open Area Zone 1 & RTL District 10												
	Open Area Zones 2, 2A, 3, 4 & RTL District 8												
	All Other Areas												
RACCOON	All Areas												
RED SQUIRREL	All Areas												
TIMBER WOLF	Open Area Zones 1, 2, 2A & RTL Districts 8 & 10												
	All Other Areas												
WEASEL (ERMINE)	All Areas												
WOLVERINE	All Open Area Zones												
	All Other Areas												



2000-2001 TRAPPING SEASON SCHEDULE

	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
BADGER	All Areas		Nov. 1, 2000 to Jan. 31, 2001									
BEAVER	Open Area Zones 1, 3, 4 & RTL Districts 7,8,10,11,12			Oct. 14, 2000 to May 15, 2001								
	All Other Areas			Oct. 14, 2000 to May 31, 2001								
BLACK BEAR	All Open Area Zones & RTL District 10			Closed								
	RTL Districts 6, 6A, 7, 8, 12 & Northern STA			Sept. 16, 2000 to May 31, 2001								
	RTL District 11			Sept. 16, 2000 to May 19, 2001								
FISHER	Open Area Zone 1 & RTL District 10			Closed								
	Open Area Zone 4 & Lac du Bonnet RTL Section		Nov. 1, 2000 to Jan. 31, 2001									
	All Other Areas		Nov. 1, 2000 to Feb. 15, 2001									
FOX & COYOTE	RTL District 6A		Nov. 15, 2000 to Mar. 31, 2001									
	All Other Areas		Oct. 14, 2000 to Feb. 28, 2001									
ARCTIC FOX	RTL District 6 & 6A		Nov. 15, 2000 to Mar. 31, 2001									
	All Other Areas		Closed									
BOBCAT	All Areas		Dec. 1, 2000 to Jan. 31, 2001									
LYNX	All Areas		Dec. 1, 2000 to Jan. 31, 2001									
MARTEN	Open Area Zone 1		Closed									
	Open Area Zone 2		Nov. 1, 2000 to Jan. 15, 2001									
	Open Area Zone 4 & Lac du Bonnet RTL Section		Nov. 1, 2000 to Jan. 31, 2001									
	RTL District 10 (Turtle Mtn)		Nov. 1, 2000 to Feb. 15, 2001 (Quota)									
	All Other Areas		Nov. 1, 2000 to Feb. 15, 2001									
MINK	RTL Section 6A		Nov. 1, 2000 to Feb. 15, 2001									
	All Other Areas		Nov. 1, 2000 to Jan. 31, 2001									
MUSKRAT	Open Area Zone 5; Northern STA, All RTL Districts Excluding Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & A1			Oct. 14, 2000 to May 31, 2001								
	Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & A1			Mar. 15, 2001 to April 30, 2001								
	Open Area Zones 1, 2, 2A, 3 & 4			Oct. 14, 2000 to April 30, 2001								
	Southern STAs, Oak Hammock Marsh & Grant's Lake Wildlife Management Areas			Special Permit Only								
RIVER OTTER	Open Area Zone 1 & RTL District 10			Closed								
	Open Area Zones 2, 2A, 3, 4 & RTL District 8			Nov. 1, 2000 to Feb. 28, 2001								
	All Other Areas			Nov. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001								
RACCOON	All Areas			Oct. 14, 2000 to Apr. 30, 2001								
RED SQUIRREL	All Areas			Nov. 1, 2000 to Feb. 15, 2001								
TIMBER WOLF	Open Area Zones 1, 2, 2A & RTL Districts 8 & 10			Nov. 1, 2000 to Jan. 31, 2001								
	All Other Areas			Nov. 1, 2000 to Mar. 31, 2001								
WEASEL (ERMINE)	All Areas			Nov. 1, 2000 to Feb. 15, 2001								
WOLVERINE	All Open Area Zones			Closed								
	All Other Areas			Nov. 1, 2000 to Feb. 15, 2001								

TRAPPING GUIDE

LYNX PELTS REPORTED THROUGH DISTRICT MANDATORY TAGGING REPORTS

TRAPPING YEAR	EASTERN RTL DISTRICT	NORTHERN RTL DISTRICT	CHIPEWYAN/ CHURCHILL	INTERLAKE RTL DISTRICT	WESTERN RTL DISTRICT	WHITESHELL RTL DISTRICT	OPEN AREA	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
1990/1991	21	107	0	2	8	3	3	1	145
1991/1992	68	387	0	7	34	3	19	0	518
1992/1993	69	137	0	6	49	3	29	3	296
1993/1994	35	86	0	6	18	5	30	1	181
1994/1995	20	87	0	4	5	4	20	5	145
1995/1996	8	29	0	7	4	0	2	21	71
1996/1997	21	21	1	3	6	0	6	7	65
1997/1998	37	80	0	3	3	8	9	40	180
1998/1999	7	93	0	0	2	0	21	24	147
1999/2000	25	138	0	1	9	0	8	24	205

N.B. 1999/2000 data are still being received and entered.

Lynx

Lynx populations are continuing to recover across Manitoba. This is in response to increased numbers of snowshoe hares. The department is continuing to monitor lynx populations through tagging reports. Since the two-year closure (1995/96 and 1996/97) lynx populations across Manitoba have continued to increase. This is clearly shown on the table that shows all the lynx that were tagged by the department. These numbers do not represent the total number of lynx harvested since some trappers and fur dealers still continue to sell and purchase fur without tagging the pelts. Trappers are reminded that they must tag their lynx before they sell the pelt. Fur dealer returns and the district lynx tagging reports are being monitored each month to ensure trappers are complying with this regulation. Fur dealers are also being cautioned about buying lynx that have not been tagged. The department will no longer tag lynx after a dealer has purchased them.

Marten and Fisher

The Manitoba Trappers Association requested that the marten season be shortened in Open Area Zone 4 and the Lac du Bonnet Registered Trapline Section. This reduction is viewed as necessary to reduce the

harvest of the female component of the marten populations. Fisher have also been included in this as both species can be taken in the same set.

Marten taken in the Turtle Mountain RTH District must have the pelt tagged before it is sold.

Wolverine

Wolverine are classified by COSEWIC as vulnerable in western Canada and endangered east of Manitoba. It is important that all wolverine captures are tagged and accurate information provided to the department about the wolverine taken including where (RTL Section and line number), how (trap type), age (adult or young), and sex (male or female).

Furbearer Diseases

Several species of furbearers can carry parasites and infectious diseases that can be transmitted to humans such as rabies, tularemia, hantavirus, and giardia (commonly known as beaver fever). Trappers are advised to take the necessary protective measures, including immunizations against rabies. Please consult your family doctor about immunization against rabies.

When animals suspected of being diseased are encountered, they should only be handled with good quality rubber gloves, sealed in strong plastic bags and taken to a department office as soon as possible. In the instance of the hantavirus infection, mouse urine, droppings, nests and carcasses should be removed using gloves and a mask to avoid inhaling any dust. The area should be cleaned with a strong household disinfectant. Wherever traps are used to remove mice these traps should be cleaned with disinfectant. If flu-like symptoms develop within 3-4 days following exposure to mice, trappers should contact a doctor immediately and explain the contact with mice.

What should I do if I think an animal is rabid?

If a biting incident involving a suspected rabid animal has occurred, immediately wash the wound or exposed surface with soap and water. Seek immediate medical attention. For more information or advice, contact your nearest public health office or facility, or call Misericordia Health Links ("days week, 24 hours day) at 1-204-788-8200 (in Winnipeg) or 1-888-315-9257 (province-wide).

If a wild or domestic animal is suspected to be rabid, or you would like more information on rabies, contact your nearest Canadian Food Inspection Agency office. Their telephone numbers are located in the Government Listings Section (Government of Canada) in your telephone book.

Some doctors may not be aware of the serious and perhaps life-threatening infections that can be transmitted to trappers by wildlife. Trappers should explain their contact with furbearers to the examining doctor. For more information on wildlife caused diseases please contact Dr. Jim Popplow, Medical Health Officer of the Public Health Branch at 1-204-945-6190.

FURBEARER HARVESTS AND VALUES

FURBEARERS TAKEN BY MANITOBA TRAPPERS

SPECIES	5 year averages				
	1983/ 1998	1988/ 1993	1993/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000*
Badger	419	89	162	115	84
Bear**	651	700	777	1,006	525
Beaver	40,298	15,959	31,590	23,968	20,763
Coyote	9,577	3,352	2,790	1,820	2,397
Ermine	9,207	2,831	3,085	2,123	2,066
Fisher	3,670	2,328	2,257	1,895	1,535
Fox (Red)	9,408	4,412	3,165	1,449	1,152
Fox (white)	378	275	661	703	77
Lynx	408	422	148	246	271
Marten	7,779	8,240	16,166	17,555	15,593
Mink	15,126	8,244	5,810	6,179	5,616
Muskrat	198,125	20,315	61,016	31,786	38,217
Otter	2,291	1,219	1,904	1,739	1,809
Raccoon	4,156	885	2,614	2,623	1,217
Squirrel	19,385	5,892	9,247	7,325	4,361
Wolf	300	212	302	254	196
Wolverine	84	46	57	33	17

* Estimate based on Royalty Payments
(September 1999 - June 30, 2000)

** Trapper and hunter harvest

TRAPPING GUIDE

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1991-1992	21	57	0	2	0	0	0	0	79
1992-1993	22	107	0	7	2	0	0	0	138
1993-1994	88	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	225
1994-1995	35	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
1995-1996	28	87	0	0	0	0	20	0	135
1996-1997	0	29	0	7	0	0	2	21	59
1997-1998	21	21	1	3	0	0	0	7	53
1998-1999	37	80	0	3	0	0	0	0	120
1999-2000	7	93	0	0	2	0	21	24	147
1999-2000	25	138	0	1	0	0	0	24	208

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If a biting incident involving a suspected rabid animal has occurred, immediately wash the wound or exposed surface with soap and water. Seek immediate medical attention. For more information or advice, contact your nearest public health office or facility, or call Misericordia Health Links (7 days week, 24 hours day) at 1-204-788-8200 (in Winnipeg) or 1-888-315-9257 (province-wide).

If a wild or domestic animal is suspected to be rabid, or you would like more information on rabies, contact your nearest Canadian Food Inspection Agency office. Their telephone numbers are located in the Government Listings Section (Government of Canada) in your telephone book.

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FURBEARER HARVESTS AND VALUES

FURBEARERS TAKEN BY MANITOBA TRAPPERS

SPECIES	1983 1998	1988 1993	1993 1998	1998 1999	1999 2000*
Badger	88	88	177	115	84
Beaver	24	760	777	1,026	528
Bobcat	4,258	15,958	31,899	31,888	24,763
Coon	3,977	3,352	2,794	1,420	2,297
Fox	2,307	2,407	3,085	2,123	2,048
Jackrabbit	1,570	2,248	2,257	1,685	1,535
Mink	1,448	4,412	3,182	1,448	1,152
Opossum	378	273	681	783	77
Skunk	428	322	148	246	271
Woodchuck	7,779	8,240	16,145	17,555	15,593
Arctic Skunk	15,125	8,844	5,878	6,179	5,618
Chowchew	88,125	76,315	81,918	31,786	38,217
Ermine	2,391	1,379	1,364	1,723	1,809
Fisher	4,128	885	2,614	1,628	1,217
Mountain Lion	15,385	1,282	8,247	7,325	4,361
North American Opossum	306	212	302	254	196
Other	86	46	57	33	17

* Estimate based on Royalty Payments
(September 1999 - June 30, 2000).

** Trapper and hunter harvest



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MANITOBA TRAPPER LICENCES SOLD

	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000
Registered						
Permits	1,993	1,865	1,975	2,003	1,727	1,643
Open area						
Licences	5,610	4,758	4,829	5,190	4,660	4,239

AVERAGE AUCTION VALUE OF MANITOBA FURBEARERS

SPECIES	5 year averages				1999/ 2000 (to April 2000)
	1983/ 1998	1988/ 1993	1993/ 1998	1998/ 1999	
Badger	28.50	11.88	23.80	20.30	30.91
Bear	52.30	76.20	76.88	70.81	213.35
Beaver	29.00	15.11	32.55	27.63	23.83
Coyote	61.50	28.65	34.07	33.65	32.54
Ermine	3.04	3.18	4.53	2.02	2.83
Fisher	194.20	61.47	48.26	41.79	29.63
FOX (Red)	32.50	12.33	23.37	20.89	20.86
FOX (White)	18.43	13.82	25.17	21.25	19.70
Lynx	539.80	123.90	100.51	81.73	54.28
Marten	79.40	61.67	54.07	41.05	44.69
Mink	40.00	36.24	24.53	18.19	19.50
Muskrat	3.74	1.75	3.56	2.30	2.38
Otter	41.60	44.74	83.71	60.48	81.93
Raccoon	22.25	8.25	18.74	16.16	9.41
Squirrel	0.85	1.06	1.36	0.95	1.20
Wolf	82.50	120.25	111.23	95.86	97.79
Wolverine	191.60	187.34	215.02	198.15	228.14

Average auction value determined by prices paid for furbearers at the following:

1) Thompson Fur Table

2) Average price obtained by North American Fur Auctions for Manitoba-caught furbearers at their fur auction sales.

ROYALTY - TOTAL COLLECTED FOR TRAPPER TAKEN FURBEARERS

1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000
\$48,824	\$44,535	\$55,438	\$62,321	\$42,772	\$38,783*

* Royalty payments as of June 2000

Fur Marketing

The marketing options are:

Pelts may be sold to a licensed fur dealer.

Pelts may be consigned to a fur auction company.

Pelts may be sold to a fur dealer or consigned to an auction company at fur tables held in Northern Manitoba.

Pelts may be sold privately; however the trapper must pass on to the buyer their name and licence number and must pay the royalty at a Manitoba Conservation office prior to sale.

Pelts may be commercially tanned and resold; however, the royalty must first be paid. Usually the tanning establishment will pay the royalty and add it to your cost.

Properly preparing furs is an important marketing practice.

TRAPPER EDUCATION

Trapper Education is an important part of furbeared management in Manitoba. Courses may be available on request and are usually three days or three evenings. Subject areas covered include:

- History of the Fur Trade
- Trapline Management
- Furbearer Biology
- Public Awareness
- Animal Rights
- Trapping Equipment
- Banding/Marking
- Fur Marketing
- First Aid
- Humane Trapping
- Problem Animal Control Methods
- Furbearer Management
- Acts and Regulations
- Program Animal Welfare
- Trapper Ethics
- Skinning
- Fur Grading
- Trap Research
- Video Presentations

For further information, please contact the nearest department office.

TRAPPING GUIDE

MANITOBA TRAPPER LICENCES SOLD

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of cases	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number of deaths	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

AVERAGE AUCTION VALUE OF MANITOBA FURBEARERS

SPECIES	1983	1988	1993	1998	1999
	1998	1993	1998	1999	
1983	11.89	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
1988	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
1993	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
1998	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
1999	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2000	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2001	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2002	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2003	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2004	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2005	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2006	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2007	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2008	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2009	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2010	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2011	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2012	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2013	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2014	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2015	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2016	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2017	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2018	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2019	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2020	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2021	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2022	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2023	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2024	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2025	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2026	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2027	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2028	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2029	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2030	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2031	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2032	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2033	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2034	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2035	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2036	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2037	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2038	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2039	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2040	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2041	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2042	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2043	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2044	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2045	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2046	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2047	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2048	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2049	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

Average auction value determined by prices paid for furbearers at the following:

- 2) Average price obtained by North American Fur Auctions for Manitoba-caught furbearers at their fur auction sales.

ROYALTY - TOTAL COLLECTED FOR TRAPPER TAKEN FURBEARERS

1000	500	100	10	1
1000	500	100	10	1

* Royalty payments as of June 2000.

Fur Marketing

The marketing options are:

Pelts may be sold to a licenced fur dealer.

Pelts may be consigned to a fur auction company.

Pelts may be sold to a fur dealer or consigned to an auction company at fur tables held in Northern Manitoba.

Pelts may be sold privately; however the trapper must pass on to the buyer their name and licence number and must pay the royalty at a Manitoba Conservation office prior to sale.

Pelts may be commercially tanned and resold; however, the royalty must first be paid. Usually the tanning establishment will pay the royalty and add it to your cost.

Properly preparing furs is an important marketing practice.

TRAPPER EDUCATION

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- History of the Fur Trade
- Trapline Management
- Furbearer Biology
- Public Awareness
- Animal Rights
- Trapping Equipment
- Boarding (Forming)
- Fur Marketing
- First Aid
- Humane Trapping
- Problem Animal Control Methods
- Furbearer Management
- Acts and Regulations
- Program Animal Welfare
- Trapper Ethics
- Skinning
- Fur Grading
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For further information, please contact the nearest department office.

Mandatory Trapper Education

All first-time trappers, 12 years of age and older, are required by regulation to satisfactorily complete a Trapper Education course. If a trapper has previously held a trapping licence or permit from Manitoba or another province, he or she is not required to take this training. The mandatory trapper training is offered in two ways:

1. First-time trappers may borrow a manual from any department office and complete a multiple choice question examination. A passing mark of 80% is required. If this is not achieved, a second examination may be written.
2. Attend a Trapper Education Course and then write the exam.

Persons under the age of 14 must be accompanied by a licenced trapper when engaged in trapping activities in the field.

Trapper Responsibilities

Trapping is a privilege – not a right. Maintaining public acceptance of trapping as a legitimate vocation is the responsibility of trappers and resource managers. The greatest responsibility lies with the trapper to:

- Attain the highest possible degree of humaneness.
- Avoid capturing non-target animals.
- Maintain a high degree of proficiency in pelt preparation.
- Use a kill-type trap to harvest marten, weasel, mink, and muskrat when taken on land. Kill-type sets for otter and beaver should be fully submerged. When a squirrel is harvested, other than by snaring or shooting, a kill-type trap should be used.
- Use underwater sets wherever possible. Proper locks and slide wires set in a sufficient depth of water should be used on all hold and drown-type shore sets.
- Ensure that padded foothold traps set on land are secured to a drag of sufficient weight and strength.
- Ensure that neck snares set on land are equipped with proper locking devices.
- Inspect live holding devices daily in the early morning. Make only as many sets as you can effectively manage.

- Identify trap and snare (power and conventional) "set locations" and carefully record them.
- When trapping on private land always ask permission and provide the landowner with a map showing the location and the types of traps and snares used.
- Know and use proper releasing and killing methods.
- Dispose of animal carcasses properly.
- Respect the rights and property of others, and assist landowners with removal of problem wildlife.
- Encourage and support trapper education and public awareness programs.
- Promptly report the presence of diseased animals to the nearest department office.
- Protect and conserve wildlife and its habitat.
- Respect and obey laws.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Manitoba Trappers Association

The Manitoba Trappers Association represents the interests of all trappers. Your involvement is important, and MTA gives provincial focus to trappers' concerns. The association needs committed members, and the department encourages all trappers to become active in their local affairs through the Local Fur Councils (LFCs). LFCs can play a vital role by bringing forward local concerns to the department. In areas where there are active LFCs, the council can, with the department, review applications for vacant registered traplines to ensure local traditions are taken into consideration during the review process.

For more information, please contact:

Manitoba Trappers Association
Box 518
Lac du Bonnet, MB ROE 1A0
(Telephone) 1-204-345-9107 (Fax) 1-204-345-9170

TRAPPING GUIDE

Fur Institute of Canada

The Fur Institute of Canada (FIC) is a non-profit organization supported by all sectors of the fur industry, including trappers, to promote conservation and optimum development of Canada's fur resources.

Since FIC was incorporated in 1983, it has:

- Promoted a united effort by all sectors in resolving issues faced by the fur industry.
- Promoted standardization of trapper education programs in Canada.
- Developed and implemented national and international public education programs.
- Promoted the conservation of furbearing animals through increased knowledge of furbearer biology, behavior and habitat management, and played key roles in the reintroduction of fisher and marten into certain areas.
- Developed the most extensive trap research program in the world.
- Taken the leading role in the development of international standards for animal traps.
- Undertaken information meetings in Manitoba to provide aboriginal trappers with information respecting the EU-Canada Agreement on Humane Trapping Standards.

The trap research program has resulted in several traps being approved as meeting the standards. A complete list of the traps approved as meeting the standards (June 5, 2000) is identified on page 4 of this guide.

For more information, please contact:

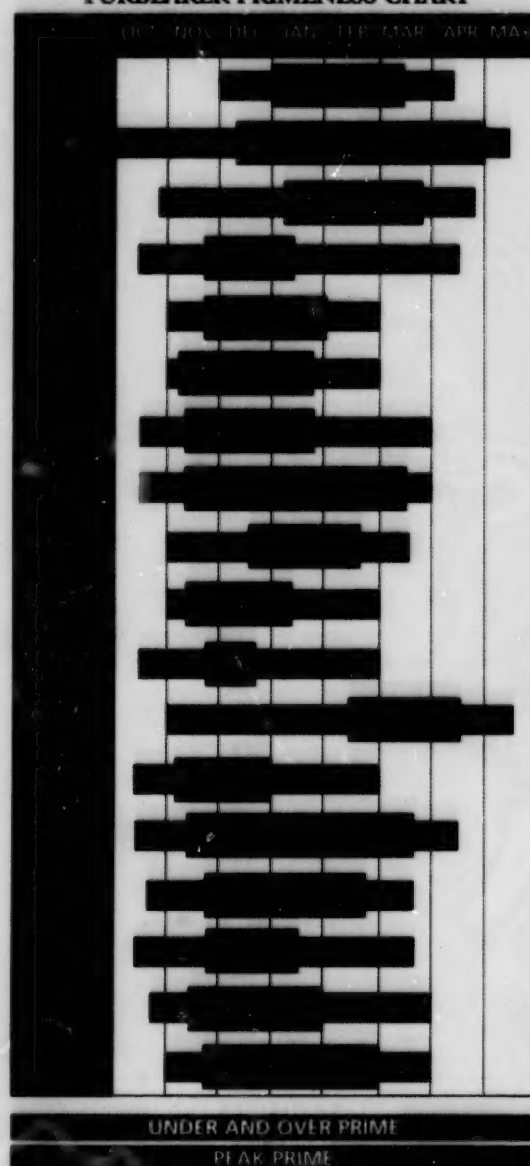
The Fur Institute of Canada
Suite 605 -130 Slater Street
Ottawa ON K1P 6E2
Telephone: (613)231-7099 Fax: (613)231-7940

FURBEARER PRIMENESS

An important criterion used in setting furbearer seasons is primeness of the pelt. In a fully prime pelt both the guard hairs and the under-fur have reached optimum length and density. On the leather side of the pelt, the roots of the new hairs have decreased, and the melanocytes (pigment-containing cells) in the

hair roots have ceased producing the pigment melanin and have contracted, resulting in a skin that is soft, flexible and creamy white. In an un-prime skin, the under-fur and guard hairs are not fully developed and are at low density. The leather is bluish to black as a result of active pigment production in the hair roots. In order to realize top value, trappers are urged to harvest furbearers during peak prime periods.

FURBEARER PRIMENESS CHART



**FOR MORE
INFORMATION...**

1-800-214-6497

For more information call this toll-free number
or 945-6784 in Winnipeg.

Manitoba Conservation Offices

WINNIPEG DISTRICT

Winnipeg, MB, Box 30,
200 Saulteaux Cres., R3J 3W3 945-7257
<http://www.gov.mb.ca/natres>

CENTRAL REGION

Gimli, MB, Box 6000, R0C 1B0 642-6095
Ashern, MB, Box 410, R0C 0E0 768-2368
Birds Hill, MB, Box 183, R.R. 2, Dugald, MB,
R0E 0K0 222-9151
Grand Beach, MB, R0E 0T0 754-2212
Gypsumville, MB, Box 9, R0C 1J0 659-5208
Hodgson, MB, Box 119, R0C 1N0 372-6296
Lundar, MB, Box 10, R0C 1Y0 762-5229
Portage la Prairie, MB, 25 Tupper St., N.,
R1N 3K1 239-3206
Morris, MB, Box 180, R0G 1K0 746-6567
Riverton, MB, Box 70, R0C 2R0 378-2945
Selkirk, MB, 1 Keystone Drive, R1A 2H5 785-5080
Winnipeg Beach, MB, Box 388, R0C 3G0
389-2752

EASTERN REGION

Lac du Bonnet, MB, Box 850, R0E 1A0 345-1406
Beausejour, MB, Box 50, 20 First St. S., R0E 0C0
268-6184
Steinbach, MB, Box 2019, R0A 2A0 346-6111
Rennie, MB, R0A 1R0 369-5246
Bissett, MB, Box 108, R0E 0J0 277-5212
Falcon Lake, MB, R0E 0N0 349-2201
Hadashville, MB, R0E 0X0 426-5313
Pine Falls, MB, Box 389, R0E 1M0 367-2481
Seven Sisters, MB, R0E 1Y0 348-2203
West Hawk Lake, MB, R0E 2H0 349-2245
Sprague, MB, Box 70, R0A 1Z0 437-2348

WESTERN REGION

Brandon, MB, 1129 Queens Ave., R7A 1L9
726-6446
Dauphin, MB, Box 10, 27-2nd Ave. SW, R7N 3E5
622-2202
Boissevain, MB, Box 820, R0K 0E0 534-7204
Carberry, MB, Box 900, R0K 0H0 834-8802
Grandview, MB, Box 156, R0L 0Y0 546-5001
Killarney, MB, Box 1420, R0K 1G0 523-5201
Mafeking, MB, Box 27, R0L 1B0 545-2263
Manitou, MB, Box 10, R0G 1G0 242-2950
McCreary, MB, Box 128, R0J 1B0 648-3479
Neepawa, MB, Box 1089, R0J 1H0 476-2076
Roblin, MB, Box 849, R0L 1P0 937-2181
Shoal Lake, MB, Box 416, R0J 1Z0 759-2475
Swan River, MB, Box 640, R0L 1Z0 734-3429
Virden, MB, Box 1360, R0M 2C0 748-4240
Winnipegosis, MB, Box 366, R0L 2G0 656-4871

NORTHEASTERN REGION

Thompson, MB, Box 28, 59 Elizabeth Rd.,
R8N 1X4 677-6634
Churchill, MB, Box 760, R0B 0E0 675-8897
Gillam, MB, Box 429, R0B 0L0 652-2273
Gods Lake Narrows, MB, R0B 0M0 335-2366
Island Lake, MB, R0B 0T0 456-2362
Leaf Rapids, MB, Box 430, R0B 1W0 473-8133
Lynn Lake, MB, Box 239, R0B 0W0 356-2413
Norway House, MB, Box 38, R0B 1B0 359-6877
Wabowden, MB, Box 40, R0B 1S0 689-2688

NORTHWESTERN REGION

The Pas, MB, Box 2550, R9A 1M4
627-8254/627-1645
Cranberry Portage, MB, Box 130, R0B 0H0
472-3331
Flin Flon, MB, Rm. 203 Prov. Bldg., 143 Main St.,
R8A 1K2 687-1645
Grand Rapids, Box 322, MB, R0C 1E0 639-2241
Snow Lake, MB, Box 339, R0B 1M0 358-2521